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Agricultural.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Breeders' Association—A Very Successful and Interesting Meeting—The Old Officers Unanimously Elected.

The Third Annual Convention of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders opened in Merrill Hall, Detroit, Tuesday evening last. The attendance was larger than at either of the previous meetings, and the interest manifested by those in attendance, gives promise of a largely increased attendance in the future. The meeting was called to order by President Ball, who delivered the following address:

Address of Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Near the close of our last annual meeting I do not now call to mind the death of any member of our Association. Let us hope that many more years of usefulness may be given to every member of our number before we shall pay the forfeit of Nature's bond. The year 1883 has been an eventful one. The list of loss of life and destruction of property by cyclones on land and storms at sea, in connection with earthquakes at the central continent of the globe stand unequalled, social, religious, and political changes deck the page of our passing history. Business depressions and failures in many branches of industry and commerce. Agriculture has had in many sections of the United States much trouble from floods, droughts, frost, and discouragements have been the rule rather than the exception in our own State. The Congressional tinkers during the present year, by their wisdom have been a source of great depression and distress and discrediting one of the most important industries of this country, by reducing the tariff on wool, a branch of agriculture more generally engaged by the farmers of Michigan than any other, except wheat raising, which has been hardly remunerative for some years past.

The loss to the State of Michigan by this lowering of the tariff on wool and the agitation and speculation connected with it, is at least five cents per pound for every pound of wool produced. The lowering of the tariff will bring the price of sheep, togather with the fear of wool raisers that more of the same kind of legislation and disturbance to this important industry is to ensue during the present session of Congress, and the growing Presidential Candidates of both parties. Let England, with her poor clothed, poorly fed, poorly paid, poorly educated operatives answer. While this is not particularly germane to the object for which this Association is convened, still it is well to do with the question of the possibility of nearly every member of this Association, for cattle men are nearly all sheep and wool raisers. By the restrictive measures of some of the governments of Europe against American park on account of the worms it is said to do, and when eaten raw or alive injurious to life, this branch of agriculture is greatly crippled, and prices are far from remunerative. As most cattle raisers are also hog raisers to a certain extent, the remedy for this evil should also find a place in all agricultural legislation.

Restrictions on cattle from the United States by the authorities in England on account of certain cattle diseases said to be prevalent in some parts of this country, have a tendency to weaken prices of cattle. To render the prices for the depressing influences on these branches of industry should be one of the main objects of these gatherings. Our best thought should be given to these subjects. The demand is imperative, and it must not go unheeded.

These objects are to be accomplished is the great need of to-day. The especial duty of this Association is to help as far as it is able to counteract the bad effects of the cattle disease which make a pretext—at least by England—for prohibiting the importation of the young of American cattle on her soil on foot. That pleuro-pneumonia exists to a certain extent in some of the more eastern portions of our country is not to be disputed. That it need not infect cattle from the West is also true. That the disease is unknown is also true, but it can be made a pretext, and is so made as before stated, for the restrictive measures instituted by England against the landing on English soil of the American cattle. For this reason alone some members should take up the cause in their country of this dreadful scourge. But there are far greater reasons for the extinction of this disease, which are no less than the danger of its spreading and infecting the cattle of the South and West, the great cattle regions of the United States. One to get foothold in the West and Southwest where cattle are bred by the thousands and driven from ranch to ranch and from State to State, and it would not be in the power of man to stay its ravages.

To render the cattle safe from such infectious or contagious disease, or both, is attributable all will agree. That it is here the testimony of veterinarians show. That it should be eliminated, and that as speedily as possible, is the demand of safety and audience. How all the good and sensible people have turned professionally the doctors of veterinary must determine. That the power which shall put the eradicating machinery in motion lies in the Congress of the United States is undoubtedly in the hands of the people, and it is throughly evident that it should go to the bottom of the business and authorize the proper persons to go to work for this end in some manner that shall be effective, is demanded by thousands of cattle breeders all over this broad land.

That some action be taken by this Association at this time by resolutions or otherwise seem to me advisable. The report of your secretary will undoubtedly give much valuable information concerning the matter, and I have some suggestions that will meet the subject. From the reports (meager though they be) of the action of the Loring Convention

held in Chicago recently, there were gathered all a large number of cattle breeders from all sections of the Union, and a general unanimity of sentiment prevailed. It seemed to agree that something must be done by Congress and that at the present session. I hope that this Association will feel the necessity of acting earnestly on this subject.

In connection with pleuro-pneumonia there

is another form of disease which has caused no little uneasiness among dairymen and consumers of milk in Detroit at least, during the autumn. Just now, however, during the autumn and winter but to a large number of cattle breeders of this State who wished to exhibit their stock at the State Fair, held in this city in September last. I allude to the Texas cattle fever. It seems proper and necessary that the proper authorities should exercise the same care and resolution in this case as in the case of pleuro-pneumonia. The association should be called to a meeting to consider the same, and to draw up a resolution of greater caution, and more rigid rules from the proper authorities regarding the shipment into the State and unloading and feeding and selling of pleuro-pneumonia cattle from the West, affected with this disease. 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Horse Matters.

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

The Convention of Breeders at Chicago.

This convention, which was held during the Fat Stock Show, was an important event in the history of this breed of horses. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, and representatives were present from all sections of the country. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Association, Mr. Daniel Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who briefly congratulated the association upon the growth of its membership, and the popular interest evinced by the large attendance present which had now met together, principally for the purpose of settling on a basis for future records, and to discuss the propriety of rejecting for records in America, in the future, all animals not recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France; in order to preserve pure and intact the pedigrees of this favorite breed of horses, and to protect farmers and breeders of this country against being imposed upon with animals of inferior and unknown blood. He introduced the Hon. J. B. Griffield, of Iowa, who delivered an address upon the valuable results obtained by the introduction of the Percheron horse in America, giving his own practical experience for many years with the breed on his Iowa farm. The Hon. E. B. Washburn, so long minister to France, was the next speaker, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. His personal acquaintance with many of the importers, and the kindly interest he took in their behalf during the Franco-Prussian war, seems of which he related, and his thorough knowledge of French agriculture and French people, made him an interesting speaker to listen to. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of his energetic countrymen, to whom the farmers were greatly indebted for the introduction of the Percheron, which was adding so much to the wealth of our nation. He also paid a high compliment to the Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, and closed with a high tribute to the honor, the wealth, and the prosperity of the French people. A lengthy telegram from Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, was received and read, in which he expressed his deep regret that his sickness prevented his presence, but said that he was in full sympathy with the movement to adopt better methods of securing and preserving authentic pedigrees of the Percheron race.

J. H. Sanders, O. P. Chisholm, M. W. Dunham, Capt. Slattery, Hon. George E. Case and Dr. Ezra Stetson also addressed the convention.

Resolutions were unanimously passed dropping the word Norman from the Association and Stud Book, and recognizing the Stud Book now published by Mr. Sanders as the only true and authentic record of Percheron horses in America, and amending the rules of the Association to conform with the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France; and to exclude after January 1, 1884, all animals from entry in the Percheron Stud Book of America that are not previously recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France. Many interesting letters were read pledging hearty support and co-operation, prominent among which were those from B. H. Campbell, Hon. Columbus Delano, of O. Ex Secretary of the Interior, Senator T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, A. Allen, of New York and Charles Fullington, of Ohio, one of the first importers of Percheron horses. Two hundred and fifty new members were added, and the association has now a membership of about four hundred, representing nearly every State in the Union, as well as the British Provinces. The election of officers for the next two years then took place with the following result:

President—Daniel Dunham, Wayne, Ill.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Bowman, Waverly, Ia.
Directors—Dr. Ezra Stetson, Neponset, Ill.; Hon. George E. Case, St. Paul, Minn.; H. C. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; J. H. Bowman, Waverly, Ia.; M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; Hon. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. M. E. Post, Cheyenne, Wy.; Ter. Hon. O. P. Chisholm, Elgin, Ill., and Col. W. C. Lemert, Toledo, O.

A long list of Vice Presidents were then chosen from the various States and Territories, and the convention adjourned.

HORSES FOR FARM WORK.

There is no class of the horse upon which there is so much advice given by the agricultural press as this one, and a good deal of it is thrown away because the farmer, the best judge of what he really requires, discovers that the writers generally reason from incorrect premises.

It is a fact that few farmers will altogether agree as to what constitutes a good farm horse. Their idea of weight and size will be governed by their necessities, which vary greatly according to the class of farming they are engaged in, the shape their farms are in, the quality of the soil, their proximity to market, etc. It will be seen, therefore, that the farm horse in one locality will not be regarded as another. A farmer, with strong land to work, and whose farm is new and just being brought into a state of cultivation, must have a stout, hardy team that will have sufficient weight to pull heavy loads, and do it every day. The farmer on an older, cultivated farm, surrounded with good roads, does not require so much weight, but must have greater activity. Each of these farmers knows quite well what his requirements are, and generally aims to secure teams to meet them. The average writer upon this subject starts out with the idea that the farm horse, like the thoroughbred or the trotter, has certain recognized characteristics, and that they can be bred so as to meet the views of every farmer, by following certain prescribed rules; and they wonder that farmers do not at once adopt the methods they advise for securing this equine wonder—a horse that will suit the

views and meet the wants of every one who works a farm. The first thing for a farmer to consider when he starts to breed horses for himself, or to buy them of others, is the style of horse suited to his surroundings and the class of farming he intends to pursue; as these vary greatly, his own judgment must be relied upon to solve that question. The farmer who intends growing a large amount of grain will require horses that will pull a plow day after day and stand up under the work. They must have weight and stoutness in proportion to the quality of the soil they are to work in. Another farmer, whose soil or tastes are different, will carry a large amount of live stock as the best for his interests, requiring a large amount of meadow and pasture land, and only growing sufficient grain to feed his stock. He generally a man who has to do considerable traveling, and he requires a lighter horse with quicker action, and generally has this class. It is as useless to tell him that his horses are too light, as it is to tell the other that his are too slow and heavy. Each has learned by experience what suits him best, and the beautiful theories of those who breed a horse (in their mind) that will suit both, are wasted upon them. With this introduction we give the following from the Kansas Farmer upon this subject as containing some ideas that are worth consideration, although many may dissent somewhat from what is said as regards heavy and light horses upon the farm:

"Many farmers on small farms keep two horses, when they really have profitable work for such a team not more than two or three weeks out of the fifty-two. Worse still is the case of the large farmers, who keep six or eight horses through the year and a great deal of the time have nothing in productive work for any of them to do. The cost of feeding these horses due to this cause. Such individual cases are easily recognizable, the mistake of hiring a lot of men and leaving them idle half the time; but in proportion to their work the feed of well-kept horses is as costly as the wages and board of a hired man."

"An equal and quite as common a mistake is the keeping of horses too poor in quality and too low in condition. A team is not employed to work alone, and hence an inferior team not able to do a good day's work, also diminishes the economic value of the labor employed in connection with it. In the hurrying season of plowing and harvesting the efficiency of team help is often the most important factor in securing a profitable harvest. With two strong horses that will plow two acres in a long spring day, the cost of tilling the ground is reduced to a minimum. Very often a single day's delay in tilling the ground will make more than a week's difference in seeding, besides usually involving extra expense in refitting, and often lessening the crop in the end. It is not profitable for farmers to keep horses for fancy points; but the points which make them effective for farm use are not fancy, and when all are combined in a young, wellbroken team, quiet and easily handled and able to do any kind of work, it is hard to estimate the value added. A practical farmer remains at his plow until the crop is harvested, and continues to do his work as long as possible.

"The company plant four varieties of sorghum cane—the early amber and early golden for early working and the early orange and the Kansas orange for later crushing. The juice from all these is of about equal richness, and will average 12 per cent. of cane-sugar in an ordinary year. The amber, the experience of the company shows, will ripen in the extremes of 100 and 125 days. By growing early and late varieties the working season is very considerably lengthened.

The company have been observing the effects of the growth of sorghum upon the soil, and have secured statements bearing upon this from different persons. It is agreed by all parties that land steadily improves under successive crops of sorghum. Prof. Weber explains this by the fact that the sugar is taken wholly from the air, and 75 per cent. of the sorghum crop is sugar and water, and the sorghum really takes little from the land.

The effect of a hard freeze upon the cane has been carefully observed. Oct. 31 the cane still standing in the field was frozen solid. This cane was fairly ripe and had not been damaged by the frost Sept. 8. From this frozen cane some of the finest sugar was made. They finished crushing Nov. 5. After a hard frost good sugar may be made for from one to three weeks, depending upon the weather.

The company have made some mistakes, and some discoveries, and are now satisfied of the complete success of the sugar business. They say it has passed beyond the domain of experiment.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL: "Brands is well known to breeders to be far more suitable to cattle and other stock than it has usually been credited with being. While nothing approaches oats for horses, in conjunction with a small allowance of hay, if they are required to make time upon the road, or pull heavy loads, so nothing exceeds the offal of wheat, with a sprinkling of corn meal and olive-oak, or cotton-seed meal, for cattle; and the same is true of breeding swine."

The Rural Home reminds us that every winter a number of fowls, which are properly fed, may save quite a quantity of manure not excreted in value from any ever brought from the most odorous of Peruvian Isles. By saving a quantity of dry earth, and scattering a thin layer over the droppings once a week, it will absorb and preserve the ammonia and make a rich manure. Or the manure may be gathered up weekly and saved in barrels or boxes, with layers of soil intermixed.

KILLING QUACK, AND AN OPINION ABOUT MACHINERY.

A New York correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in reply to the question as to whether buckwheat would be a good crop to destroy quack grass with, said it would if sown very thickly, say 12 bushels per acre, but it will injure the land in proportion. He says:

"A man tried it in an orchard on a farm I once owned, and killed the quack excepting around the trees, but nearly killed the trees, and did not raise over half crop for several years afterward. The way to kill quack is to plow and cultivate it to death. I cleared a field adjoining this orchard in one summer by this method, and the land was left in a state of till which paid for the extra labor."

"If it were not for being called an old fogey, I would say that I believe half our improved farm machinery is a damage to us. It will do its work so well that the majority of farmers trust everything to it, and the hand labor and hard work which are absolutely necessary for clear cultivation and lasting improvement are neglected. Everybody wants an easy way to get rich, and an easy way to do his work. The editors of this paper, since my first recollection, have always had only one remedy for weeds, and that was thorough cultivation; and yet most people appear to think there is a short and easy side-cut to success somewhere."

"I am acquainted with a farm on which a former owner lavished all kinds of machinery, declaring that horse-power was cheaper and better than hand-labor, and he depended solely on machinery to cultivate his crops. For a while all went well, but his farm was slowly changing and becoming a little more foul every year, and it has cost the present owner hundreds of dollars for hand labor and thorough cultivation to clean that farm of foul weeds and quack grass, and it is not clean yet. Of course the farm produces much more now than it formerly did, but it would have produced equally as well all the time, and been free to-day from foul stuff, if the first owner had not been afraid of a little hard work. One year's seedling makes seven years' weeding," and a few weeds and thistles, or briars, in the fence corners, or around a stone or stump, unless taken out, will lay the foundation for many a hard day's work, or else a very poor farm in the end."

Road Building.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman*, in a few paragraphs on road building on the farm, gives some hints so applicable to other road-building that we reproduce them:

"Straight roads are notas important as good roads; to build a road over a high hill, that it may be straight, when it can be built around the hill without increasing the distance, is not wise, yet it is often done. In building farm roads it is best to build them on hard land; but when it becomes necessary to cross a low place, care should be taken to build the foundation of the road of some material that will permit the water to readily pass through it and drain off. In localities where rocks are plenty, they should always be used to make the foundation of the road bed through wet land, and in fact over land that is comparatively dry, a road is very much improved by underlaying it with one or two feet in depth of large stones, or small rocks; by covering them with six inches in depth of good gravel, a road may be made that will hold up the heaviest loads during the entire season when the frost is coming out of the ground."

"Size is an important consideration in the farm horse, especially on heavy, stony or hilly land. In drawing loads up hill, weight in the horse is as important as muscle. A light horse put to work beyond his strength soon wears out, and is only a bill of expense until disposed of. The desire for fast horses on the road has led to the breeding of lighter stock that is generally desirable for farm use. But this fashion is now giving way, as the size of keeping these light horses is very nearly as great as that of heavier animals. These horses are more difficult to make them specially liable to accidents and disease, particularly if put to work for which their lighter build unfit them."

THE KANSAS SUGAR COMPANY.

The Kansas Sugar Company was organized in this city last spring with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from sorghum cane by the Weber-Scovell process. The company's office is in Champaign, but they operate their business at Sterling, Rice County, Kas. The company at the start secured a substantial two-story stone building 50 by 130 feet, and a storehouse of iron sufficient for all purposes of storage. The building had previously been used as a syrup factory and had a full equipment for that purpose. The company added centrifugals and filters and additional boilers and other machinery, including an eight-foot vacuum pan. With this outfit the factory has a capacity for using 250 tons of cane per day of 24 hours, and 12,000 to 15,000 tons per season. With this outfit, valued at \$70,000, the company began operating last spring and have had only one season's experience.

The company have made some mistakes, and some discoveries, and are now satisfied of the complete success of the sugar business. They say it has passed beyond the domain of experiment.

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—White, &c., are removed.

—Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing, &c., are removed.

—Rheumatism, &c., are removed.

—Dysentery, Griping Billious Colic, &c., are removed.

—Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, &c., are removed.

—Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., are removed.

—Sciatica, &c., are removed.

—Diseases of the Heart, &c., are removed.

—Diseases of the Liver, &c., are removed.

—Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., are removed.

—Injuries, &c., are removed.

—Worms, &c., are removed.

—Wind Puffa, &c., are removed.

—Fever, &c., are removed.

—Aches, &c., are removed.

—Coughs, &c., are removed.

—Colds, &c., are removed.

—Diseases of the Liver, &c., are removed.

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Horticultural.**FLORICULTURAL.**

A CORRESPONDENT of *Good Cheer* counsels those who must be limited in their house of plants, to choose first a scarlet zonal geranium next a rose geranium, then, in the order indicated, calla, heliotrope, begonia (*B. Weltoniensis*), and fuchsia. Ivy for one bracket, *Ivy arvensis* for the other; *Oxalis floribunda* for the hanging basket.

two neighboring gardens, both situated and treated alike in every respect, except that in one the dead flowers and seed pods are carefully removed daily, in the other they are left to take care of themselves; the result of this simple attention makes all the difference between a lengthened and a brief display.

Royal Apple Show.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held an "apple congress" at Chiswick in October, at which 8,000 plates of apples were exhibited. On the appearance of the English exhibit a visitor comments as follows:

MARY WAGNER FISHER says in the *Rural New Yorker*: Two or three years ago, I had all the Pionies in the lawn planted in one large circular bed; the deep red in the middle, the white next, the pink in the outside row. This year I counted nearly two hundred blossoming buds, and one morning there were between fifty and sixty freshly-blown white Peonies. The bed was a beauty, and when out of bloom it looks well, the foliage being so hand-some. The roots were lifted in November.

At a late social entertainment the Princess of Wales is said to have carried a bouquet of large lilies tinted with delicate pink and blue by the absorption of dyes through the stems. The dyes do not in the least affect the perfume or freshness of the flowers. The process is the discovery of Mr. Nesbit. It is said flowers refuse to absorb certain colors. Some of the lilies which had been treated with a purple dye separated the red and the blue, the colors being divided in the process of absorption.

NO PLANTS are better suited for prolonged winter blooming than the common pelargoniums, or geraniums, as they are commonly called, says the *American Cultivator*. The great number of varieties now offered by florists enable one to make a large and varied display in a winter window, of geraniums alone. Geraniums delight in a rather heavy, coarse soil. Mix well-decayed odds or other soil heavy with vegetable matter with one third its bulk of cow manure, and fill a six or eight inch pot with it, setting in the geranium and placing it in the window where it is to remain during the winter. Give them plenty of light and sun.

In selecting hyacinth bulbs, remember that the largest are rarely the best, and choose by preference fair-sized bulbs with a good firm crown. A hyacinth planted the first of November will take three months in blooming; one planted in January will flower in thirty days. Soil for hyacinths should be rich and contain a large proportion of sand. Keep the soil well saturated with moisture, but not too wet. A pot four or five inches in diameter is large enough for one plant; one six inches in diameter is sufficiently large for two; and one twelve inches in diameter for ten. Do not force the bulb into the soil but make a place for it in the pot with the fingers. The upper surface of the bulb should just show above the soil. Or for winter blooming the bulbs may be started in water. Let the base of the bulb just touch the water and replenish it as it is removed by evaporation. The bulbs should be kept in a cool, dark place till a couple of weeks before it is desired that they shall flower. In such a place the root formation will develop though there will be very little top formed. Some days before the blossoms are wanted remove the plant to a room where the temperature is a little less than 70 degrees.

"DAISY EYEBRIGHT," in the *Country Gentleman*, says that pot bound plants will always produce more flowers than those which have a greater abundance of room, therefore small pots should have the preference. None of her pots are over six inches, and many are planted in four and five inch pots for winter blooming. She adds: "The large plants, which have bloomed freely all summer, can be saved in a frost-proof cellar after frost has killed their leaves. Cut off all the tenderest shoots, pull away the dead leaves and blossoms, and procure shallow boxes, not over six or eight inches deep, fill with sandy soil in which to plant the geraniums, roses, fuchsias, heliotropes, etc. Pack them in closely, pressing the soil firmly upon them. Cut off the tops, thin out the branches, and wet the soil a little. Put them where potatoes will keep well. Once a month look at them, and if dust-dry, give a little water. They should be put into the darkest part of the cellar, and in March, if you would like to force a few for early blooming, put them into very rich compost, and place in the kitchen windows, if they are sunny, or in a chamber window, where the morning sun strikes warmly. Give quite hot water to the roots, and they will soon bloom brightly. Heliotropes and roses kept through the winter in this manner, and potted in February or March, will be in full flower in a few weeks."

SAYS Gardening Illustrated: It is not only on the score of tidiness and the improved aspect imparted to a flower garden that withered or decaying blossoms should be removed from the plants, but the health and vigor of the plants, and their ability to produce a continued succession of fresh flowers, is preserved by the operation, as in many of the gayest flowers produced from seed, directly the flower begins to wither the seed-pods begin to swell up, and so rapidly do they absorb the strength of the plant that the later flowers refuse to open, and the display is brought to a brief termination. But remove the seed-pods, and the plant will quickly recover, and go on flowering again as freely as before. I may mention sweet peas, Canterbury bells, and *Antirrhinum* as well known plants to experiment on. Try a few plants, and note the result of removing or leaving the seed-pods to mature, and you will soon find that you cannot get the same plant to go on flower-producing and seed-producing at the same time. Therefore if you value the appearance of your garden, let the seed-producing go, unless it be of some extra good variety you wish to perpetuate. I frequently stop to note

it does, it is very likely to cause mildew. "Water should be used that has about the temperature of the air in the room. Cold water is injurious. Water should not be applied directly upon the stem of the plant. It should rather be poured upon the surface of the soil in the pot, but not so rapidly as to wash the earth from the roots."

Fruit, and Fruit Culture.

Jesse Robinson, in the *Indiana Farmer*, says:

All kinds of fruit, to succeed, must have a soil, in kind, adapted to their nature, and have suitable drainage. Orchards would be better with a tile drain between the rows, unless subsoil is porous. Apples, of all fruits, have, as to soil and climate, the widest range and are the main fruit crop of the world. Pears and peaches do best in dry, rolling land. The peach, especially, requires hilly ground with strong limestone clay subsoil. Rich land with gravel subsoil is not adapted to the peach. In such soil they will make a fine growth, but will be sensitive to winter and bear but little fruit.

An item or two in regard to the growth of pears and peaches, known to but few, will be of great value. Pears grafted upon the stock of wild red have a fine flavor, will bear more certainly, and will be forever free from blight. The peach, grafted upon an apricot stock, bears well, and is free from grubs and the yellows. Another item in the growth of peaches is valuable. After the first year's growth, dig the dirt from the stock, around and beneath, leaving it stand on three strong lateral roots. Each year thereafter enlarge the hole a little, until about the size of a half bushel. Once a month, in summer, fill this hole with hot soapsuds; and in winter with stable manure. Remove the manure in spring. In this way, the stock, standing on three roots across a cavity, is hardy, free from grubs; and the tree, free from yellows, will keep thrifty. Try it. Suitable varieties, crossing and culture are the main essentials in successful fruit growing.

But culture, the thing most neglected, is what I wish to press upon the attention of farmers. It is as essential for fruit as for grain. Fruit orchards should be plowed twice a year—in spring and fall, and left as prepared for sowing wheat. An orchard should never stand in grass, especially the peach. Nothing will so speedily destroy a peach orchard as to keep it in grass. Grafting is essential, and very simple when understood. Every farmer could easily, from the seed, raise his own fruit trees, if he would learn the very simple method by which nurserymen graft in the root.

The Management of the Peach.

In his peach circular J. T. Lovett, the well known proprietor of the Monmouth Nurseries, says:

"The peach requires a warm, dry soil that is moderately rich in fertility; but as it is a gross feeder and draws heavily upon the soil, especially of potash, nutrient should be supplied in the form of bone-dust and potash. Wood ashes are excellent, as are also some of the commercial fertilizers—notably, pure ground bone. Potash should be supplied in abundance by all means, for not only is it useful in supplying the requirements of the tree but in repelling the 'yellows,' the great enemy of the peach. Muriate of potash is the best form to use, applying broadcast always.

Insects on House Plants.
"Elm," the horticultural correspondent of the *Husbandman*, says: "Those who grow plants in the house labor under some disadvantages from which the keeper of a greenhouse is exempt. The latter can fill the atmosphere of his house with the fumes of tobacco as often as he chooses. This is a sovereign remedy for the more common pests that infest in-door plants. But the housekeeper, who keeps her flowers in the parlor or dining-room, can not do this. Again the keeper of the greenhouse can keep his atmosphere moist by evaporating plenty of water, which the housekeeper can not conveniently do. This helps to prevent the attacks of some insects. And last, but not least, the florist, from his long experience, is able to tell at a glance whether or not his plants are suffering from the presence of insects.

"The most common insects that trouble plants in the house, are the green fly, or aphid, and the red spider. The former is a small flattish, pale green louse, that infests the foliage of many plants. It often requires a little scrutiny to find it, as it is nearly the color of the leaves. It does not devour the leaves of the plants, but feeds upon their juices, thus destroying their vigor. If the plant is thoroughly infested with this insect, when its presence is first discovered it will be safest at first to carefully rub off as many of the parasites as possible, either with the hand or by brushing them off with a small brush. After this is done, dip the plant in tobacco water, of a strength that makes it about the color of strong tea. The tobacco water is made by soaking tobacco leaves or stems in water.

"The red spider is a more difficult insect to detect than the green fly. It is very minute, being almost invisible to the unaided eye. It does the greater part of its mischief upon the under side of the leaves, though its presence may generally be detected by the upper surface of the leaf assuming a brown color. Doubtless many a plant drops and dies in the bay-window from the injury done by this minute pest, without the one who cares for the plants ever suspecting the real cause. The remedy is the same as that given for the green fly. If the tobacco water is not convenient, the leaves of the infested plant may be carefully sponged off, which will generally prove effectual. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The surest way to escape damage from these insects is to immerse the plants in weak tobacco water about twice a week; or if the plant is large, the tobacco water may be applied with the syringe.

"Drafts of cold air should not be allowed to strike house plants. The plants should have a change of atmosphere occasionally, but cold air should not be allowed to come in contact with them; if

it does, it is very likely to cause mildew. "Water should be used that has about the temperature of the air in the room. Cold water is injurious. Water should not be applied directly upon the stem of the plant. It should rather be poured upon the surface of the soil in the pot, but not so rapidly as to wash the earth from the roots."

Horticultural Notes.

Most of the members of the South Haven and Casco Pomological Society ascribe the failure of the fruit crop last season to the extremely wet weather at blossoming time, which washed off the pollen, and prevented fertilization.

The Country Gentleman says a good insecticide for garden plants is made by boiling four ounces of quassia in a gallon of water and adding two ounces of soft soap, diluting as may be necessary, and applying with a syringe. It is especially good for apidines.

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The best soil for plants, says John Thorpe, in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, is turf from a rich pasture, cut two and a half inches thick, laid closely together till it has somewhat decayed then broken up and mixed with one third very rotten manure or leaf soil. The leaf soil can generally be found under large trees where standing thickly together.

The Gardeners' Monthly says clematis seed should be sown as soon as ripe. If saved till spring many of the seeds will lie in the ground a year before germination. Some kinds of clematis do not seed freely, but these are readily increased by layering. The clematis is such a beautiful plant, and so readily grown that it should be more frequently seen about our country homes.

The following from the *American Cultivator*, on the treatment of frozen plants, may be worth making a note of, since the cold weather is at hand: Allow the plants to remain where they were frozen. Darken the room as completely as possible, and sprinkle with cold water directly from the cistern. A few drops of camphor in the water will improve it; do not let the room become warmer than 47 degrees for 24 hours.

G. A. GEDDES says in the *Country Gentleman*, that in growing strawberries for profit in the fruit it is poor policy to test largely of new, untried sorts, however high they may be praised. It pays best to raise only the very best varieties, which for the market means those sorts which are most productive of the largest berries. Hence it is wise to test each popular variety, on a small scale at first. The majority of these, however, will be cast aside after careful trials, as being not better than the older, well established sorts. The vital question of varieties is one upon which it is hardly safe to accept advice from others. Every strawberry grower should depend largely upon his own trials and good judgment in adopting varieties to plant for market.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* tells how he had fresh pie-plant pies during the winter: "Last fall I took up a quantity of rhubarb roots, and instead of throwing them away, as I intended at first, I dug them up with plenty of soil, packed them in half barrels and put them into the cellar. In a short time they sprouted and made large shoots which served for pies and tarts through the winter in every acceptable manner. Of course the roots were exhausted by this growth, and of no further use, but it was no more trouble to throw them away than that in the fall, and there was a good deal gained by keeping them over. Old rhubarb roots are greatly improved by taking them up and replacing. Each root may be broken up into several pieces, and this work may be done now better than in the spring."

How can you remain a sufferer from dyspepsia when worse cases than yours are being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

"I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians; but I found nothing to relieve and cure me till I used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam."

MRS. G. A. ROBBINS.
Riverside, Me.

Apianian.**To Bee-Keepers.**

A. J. Cook, Professor of Entomology at the State Agricultural College, has issued a new and enlarged edition of his "Beekeepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apianary," the former editions having become exhausted. The new edition contains 250 pages and 192 illustrations. It has met with the strongest approval from the various journals devoted to apianary affairs, as well as from thoroughly practical bee-keepers. The fact is the Professor understands his subject and writes in such a clear and concise way that the merest novice can follow him understandingly.

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Testimony to its efficacy is given in the following extract from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*:

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is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a modicum of skill to put them in shape again.

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—AND—
State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

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P. R. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,

150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer

—AND—

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 125,644 bu. against 202,373 bu. for the corresponding week in 1882, and the shipments were 40,650 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 314,213 bu., against 234,965 last week, and 344,502 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 1 was 33,231,949 bu. against 32,251,158 the previous week, and 19,903,959 bu. at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 980,791 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 514,075 bu., against 474,690 bu. for the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,177,744 bu. against 10,682,759 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

The market has been dull throughout the week, with both cash wheat and futures tending downward. Only 175 car-loads of cash wheat were sold, and 530,000 bu. for future delivery. Considering the continued dullness and general depreciation of values in all lines of trade, wheat has shown as much strength as could be expected, the decline during the week being small. On Saturday the market toward the close showed some disposition to advance, and values closed higher than on the day previous. Yesterday the market, under favorable advices from Chicago and New York, was advanced from Saturday's closing prices, and closed firm at the highest points reached. The demand was more active, both in spot and futures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from November 15th to December 10th:

	No. 1 White	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Nov. 15.....	1 07½	1 06½	1 05½	1 05½	1 05½
16.....	1 07½	1 06½	1 05½	1 05½	1 05½
17.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
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23.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
24.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
25.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
26.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
27.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
28.....	1 06	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
29.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
30.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
31.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
Dec. 1.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
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4.....	1 06½	1 05½	1 04½	1 04½	1 04½
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Poetry.

PLATONIC.

I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to be a maid, we both agreed in doubting whether matrimony paid. Besides I had my higher aims, for science fills my heart, And she said her young affections were all bound up in art.

We laughed at those wise men who say that friendship cannot live, Twixt man and woman, unless each has something else to live.

We would be friends, and friends as true as e're were man and man, T'd be a second David and she Miss Jonathan. We'd like each other, that was all, and quite enough to say,

So we just shake hands upon it in a business sort of way.

We shared our sorrows and our joys, together hoped and feared, With common purpose sought the goal which young ambition reared, We dreamt together of the days, the dream bright days to come, We were strictly confidential and called each other "chum." And many a day we wandered together o'er the hills—

I seeking bugs and butterflies and she the ruined mills, And rustic bridges and the like, which picture makers prize, To run in with their waterfalls and groves and sunny skies.

And many a quiet evening, in hours of full release, We floated down the river, or loafed beneath the trees, And talked in long gradation, from the poets to the weather, While the summer skies and my cigar burned slowly out together.

But through it all no whispered word or tell-tale look or sigh Told aught of warmer sentiment than friendly sympathy. We talked of love as coldly as we talked of nebulae. And thought no more of being one than we did of being three.

"Well, good-bye, old fellow." I took her hand for the time had come to go, My going meant our parting, when to meet we did not know. I had lingered long and said farewell with a very heavy heart, For though we were but friends, you know, 'tis hard to say goodbye, old fellow, don't forget your friends across the sea, And some day, when you've lots of time, just drop a line to me."

The words came lightly, gaily, but a great sob just behind. Rose upward with a story of quite a different kind; And then she raised her eyes to mine, great liquid eyes of blue, Fall to the brim and running o'er, like violet eyes of dew; One long, long look, and then I did what I never did before, Perhaps the tear meant friendship, but I think the kiss meant more.

RENUNCIATION.

My eyes possess you and my heart, But never nearer can I come; The world of which you are a part Is not nor cannot be my home. To take you thence would be ill, To follow you 'tis now to late; Strong is the heart and strong the will, But stronger adamantine fate.

I leave you, dearest, where you are; I stay where nature fixed my line; Still shall I watch you; though your star Warn other worlds, be light on mine!

Miscellaneous.

KEEP MY SECRET.

Those who for twenty years and more have been absent from home had best, according to my experience, remain away altogether. To return is to destroy illusions hitherto firmly believed in; one's friends are dead, are married, have gone away, or are no longer the same one re-members them. Your very birthplace is lost to you; the house you once called home is perhaps a school house, the fields you played in are covered with villas, down the green lanes rows of shops run. Few stings come more sharply than that feeling of being a stranger where once you stood familiar. The smart had sent me from England roving over the continent, never stopping in any one place long enough to find enjoyment in it; and now my year's holiday all but expired, I was returning with a heart lightened by the anticipation of going back to India, and settling down among my old chums, who would, I know, welcome my advent and listen to my stories. Not that I had many to relate; one seldom expatiates on the experiences of disappointment, and mine was not a temperament to court or attract adventure.

An everyday, common-place, 50-year-old bachelor is allowed to go his own way without getting much notice given to him. I was returning to London from Paris by way of Dieppe; the month was September, the weather was hot enough to make the longer sea journey seem inviting. I found myself at the station with a good half hour to spare, and to while away the time I bought books, newspapers, fruit, emptied my pockets, arranged my note book, and sorted my money. It seemed to me I had a good deal more French gold than I need carry back with me, and I asked a military-looking individual standing by if he knew of a money-changer handy. Yes, there was one round the corner of the opposite street, not ten doors away—he would keep an eye on my belongings while I went so far. I started, found the house, managed my business, and returning just in time to be let out on the platform, hurried to secure a corner seat in a carriage. When I had drawn breath it struck me I need not have been in such a bustle, for although there was a crowd of passengers in the waiting-room, none of them came in my way; apparently I was going to make a solitary journey. Not too fast, though; here come some fellow-travelers—two, a man and a young lady; they pass my carriage, come back again, hesitate, look round; and finally she gets in and he walks away, to return a few minutes later, and stand chattering at the window, out of which she leans. I get a good view of the man's face—not a pleasant one to my mind; his eyes roamed uneasily about, as if looking for some one

who has not come; and though the girl is talking earnestly and quickly, he seems to pay very scant attention to her.

Up comes the guard—there is a final scrutiny of tickets, a banging of doors, a shriek, a groan, a shrill whistle, and we are off—unexpectedly, as it seems to my companion, for she starts up crying: "Papa! papa!" and then, "Oh, mon Dieu!" and then she has sunk down on the seat in a passion of tears.

"Now, I ask any unprejudiced person—this was the way I soliloquized on the occasion—what have I done that I should have the grief of this Niobe forced upon me?" Positively the girl seemed able to turn on taps of tears, for when she drew away her handkerchief from her eyes it was wet and sopping. An idea seemed to have occurred to herself that this utter abandonment was a little out of season; for after throwing a timid glance in my direction, she resolutely closed her hand over the ball her handkerchief was reduced to, buttoned her eyelids tight over her eyes, as if determined not to let out any more of the tears that were there, tucked up her feet, and sat silently battling with the sobs which she could not quite overcome.

I cannot now remember what it was that interested me in the paper; but something caught my notice, and I suppose for a time engrossed my attention, for the next thing I recollect was a train of thought—a traveling back into past days, caused by my eyes having fallen on my fellow-traveler. She was fast asleep now, and I was able to take a good look at her. Poor child! I wondered what was the cause of her sorrow—could it be leaving that broken down, rascally looking father? Suddenly a vision of myself came to me, and I was living over that day, when as something about her age, I had left behind all that was dear to me. Great heaven! the agony I had endured at saying good-bye to mother, the horrible forlornness that took possession of me, launched out into the world alone, without a creature near to care for me. The mere sight of the scar left by those sufferings stirred up my compassion for this little stranger, whose feelings seem so tender. Why, she could be barely 17; her face was much younger than her figure; round, peachy cheeks, where dimples love to linger, a rose-bud of a mouth, and eyes—for at that instant she opened them—blue as the forget-me-nots that grow by the river. Over the face there stole a little pinky flush, and then there came a timid, conscious air, such as a child puts on who fears it has offended you. Before I knew it was smiling at her, and she, though still looking afraid, began to essay a half smile back. Confound it! what a nuisance that I couldn't speak better French—I should like to say something to her—but what? Happy thought! the pearls that I had provided myself with at the station! I seized the basket.

"Mademoiselle," I said, "voulez-vous acceptez une?" and I held them before her. Oh! those roguish dimples that came out in hide-and-seek all over the face as she answered:

"Monsieur, I am not French, but English, like you."

"Then do have one!" and in my haste to press them on her I gave a little jerk forward, which sent the whole half-dozon rolling on the floor. Well, by the time we had picked them up, crawled under the carriage seat, bumped our heads together, and were reseated a little the worse for dust, we had become friends and laughed honestly and openly each in the face of the other. It did me good to see her plump her little pearl teeth into that pear, the skin of which I vainly entreated to be permitted to remove.

"It's so good," said she, "for I feel hungry now. There was a breakfast for me, but I couldn't eat before I came away, and the quiver in the voice supplied the reason.

"Are you going to school?" I ventured to say.

"Well, yes and no, I am going to a school, but to teach as well as to learn there." I was silent; and after a minute she added: "At home it isn't as it used to be. Papa has married another wife. I have lost my mother—she died when I was a baby."

"Ah!" I said, by way of consolation, that is a sad loss to anybody."

She nodded her head affirmatively.

"She—the other one—knows that I have nobody but papa; it is cruel of her," she said, "to send me away."

"Oh! but you must not take it like that—it seemed to me that any excuse that removed her from that shady-looking father's influence ought to be counted a fortunate circumstance—I dare say they thought going to school again might be good for you."

The rosie button was pursed up to show that its owner did not share my opinion.

"I do not believe that I speak English with such a bad accent," she said poutingly; "do you find that I do, Monsieur?"

"What do you think?"

Because I laughed she turned away her head vexedly, the truth being that what I did think was that this was the most bewitching little monkey I had ever in my life come across. It was my first experience of innocent, childish coquetry, and the fascination was irresistible.

"You laugh at me," she said, reproachfully, "and that is what they will all do. I told papa so, and he said no. He likes the English, that is why I got into this carriage with you; he thought perhaps you might be going the whole way—are you?"

"Yes, I am going to London."

"So am I."

"Then we shall cross together."

"Cross 'em! She clasped her hands tightly. "Oh! I am so frightened of the sea—the thought of being alone on the water terrifies me."

"But," I said, "you won't be alone—that is if you will permit me to take the charge of you."

She shook her head doubtfully. "Oh, thanks! but I should not dare to trouble you. Papa himself always gets angry with me, I cannot help it. I say to myself, this time I will be brave; but my foot on the ship, ah!—her face expressed how her courage melted—if I cannot find somebody whom I can hold on to tight, I feel I must die."

You shall hold on to me like grim death!" I said, laughing encouragingly. "We are due at Dieppe by two o'clock; that gives us plenty of time for a good luncheon before we start." Something in her look made me add: "Oh! you must eat; besides, you tell me you have had no breakfast—that you are hungry."

"Yes, I am; only papa said I was to go to the station immediately."

"Very likely, he forgot about your wanting something after this journey."

"No, I don't think it was that," she said, with shy hesitation; "but, frankly, moreover, we are not rich, and before saying yes I think I must count my money."

Already I had closed my hand over hers, and the shabby little purse it held which, while speaking, she had drawn out of her pocket. "Now," I said, "in return for the care I mean to take of you, you must do me a favor. I am an old bachelor, you must know, and very seldom get the chance of a young lady's society; whenever I do I always make it a point that she shall have luncheon with me."

"Really! but that is very nice of you."

"Oh! I'm a despot in that respect!"

"But it's very fortunate for me that you are so—and she clapped her hands gayly "for you know that I could eat you, and I have nothing but a packet of bonbons in my pocket to satisfy me;" and dived her hand down in search of them.

"Oh! what did I do with my money?" she exclaimed suddenly. "Ah! here it is; I get into such a fright because I think I have lost it. Papa told me to be very careful, and so I am; but I don't know where to put it."

"It often strikes me that ladies are very badly off for pockets," I said.

"But, no!" and she pointed to the sides of her jacket. "I have one there, one there, and one in the shirt of my dress—how many have you?"

"Oh! the number of mine is legion," and I pointed to my outer coat; "not that I should think of carrying money about with me there."

"Wouldn't you? where would you put it then?"

I took out some of the loose coin I had, and held it in my hand to show her.

"What, without any purse?"

"I never carry a purse with me."

"And all the money you have you carry like that?"

"Yes, all that I want for daily use I do. Of course, in traveling one is forced to have more about one, but that I keep in a place of safety."

"Out of sight—hidden away," she said confidentially. "Yes, that is what I ought to have—a pocket that no one could get at; and it might be done in this lining. I should say—"and she unbuttoned her jacket so that I might give an opinion.

"Perfectly; you have only to stitch a stout piece of stuff on that—don't you see?"

"Yes—it would bulge out, though."

"Not if done properly."

"Doesn't yours?"

"No—mine seems flat enough;" and I further turned open the flap of my coat, a little amused at her curiosity. The little nimble fingers had half drawn out my pocket-book; and then, looking up, she suddenly recollected herself. "Oh, pardon! pray excuse me! for the moment I forgot—I am so accustomed to papa that—" But she hesitated, and I found nothing to say. Positively for the first time in my life the thought that I was no longer young ran its point into me. Of course a girl of that age would look upon me as her father—why shouldn't she?

Fearing that my silence would make her think that she had offended me, I pulled the note case out and opened it wide.

"You see," I said, "that mine is a more portable form of money?" and I unfolded the roll of crisp notes that had been given at the exchange office. But her property had evidently taken flight, and, though she smiled at me, she cast no more than a glance in the direction of the money.

What an unaccountable being is man! full of strange surprises for himself as well as for other people. Here had I been running at large for six months or so, seeing every day fresh faces and being brought into contract with women, young, pleasant, good looking, who had made not the slightest impression on me, had failed even to what my curiosity to the point of asking who they were, or wanting to know what had become of them, and suddenly, after a few hours spent with this school girl, I was enslaved—charmed with her society; and felt miserably to think how soon I should have to part with her.

I expect that waiter reckoned me up to a farthing when he spoke of "madame" to me; and didn't the fellow snigger in his sleeve at the liberal tip I gave him? At the time I was vastly amused by the idea of his supposing such a child could be my wife; and I should not like to be bound by a solemn affidavit that no blush warmed my cheeks at the supposition that it was my wife she was taken for.

It was but natural that I should give her my arm, for we were just going on board the steamer, where I had promised to take care of her; and never did bridegroom, young or old, go more fussy about from stem to stern to get every possible thing she could want, and ask after every possible thing to obtain for her. A rug, a footstool, a wrap for her shoulders—for the wind blew keen, and she had not better covering than this thin cloth jacket on—nothing was forgotten, and then down I sat close beside her, as happy as any young Tom Noddy of 18. I had quite forgot how I valued the superiority of my single estate on other occasions; it never entered my head to wonder what the other passengers thought of me; they might think me a fool, but I was able to comprehend so much that she claimed this luggage as her own, and to settle the matter I had brought her along to where I believed it with her hands to hide it from me.

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"I'm sorry to disturb you."

My head was in the cab. At my heels stood an irate French woman, chattering and gesticulating about the striped box, whose heavy weight rested on the shoulders of a much enduring porter. A great deal of what the foreign lady said was lost to me, but I was able to comprehend so much that she claimed this luggage as her own, and to settle the matter I had brought her along to where I believed it with her hands to hide it from me.

"You are sure that you think you will know my box?" she murmured.

"I will try," I said confidently, shutting the door of the cab in which she was seated and bidding the driver keep a sharp lookout for me, and away I went, and as I turned to go I saw her blow a kiss to me.

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PHILOSOPHY.

Down in the meadow the grass was green,
And buds were red on the maple tree,
And far to the south we saw the sheen
Of the luminous purple sea;
We stood alone in the mossy porch
Of the old stone house that was her home,
and the sun shone like a golden torch,
Where the clouds were white as foam.
Ah, but we swooned in the mellow glow,
For her red, ripe lips were warm and sweet,
And words were easy to say, you know,
And the hours were very fleet;
And vows were made as the sun went down,
And feet would linger, despite old time,
And the lonely way that led to town,
When the curfew bell should chime.

And her name—what was it—Maud or May?
For the name is given, the name red,
And a long, long year has fled away.
Since those sweet vows were said,
Her husband and she are lately gone.
To Paris, or Moscow, what matter which?
For my name, you see, is simple John,
And he's Count Stephanitch.

I know that her face was sweet and fair,
That her lips are as red as cherries are,
That the sun made gold amid her hair,
And her eyes shine like a star;
Hold just as daintily a maid as she;
And why should I nurse despair and wrath
When a new love waits for me?

Bill Nye on Hornets.

Last Fall I desired to add to my rare collection a large hornet's nest. I had an embalmed tarantula and her porcelain lined nest, and I desired to add to the gray and airy house of the hornet. I procured one of the large size after cold weather and hung it in my cabinet by a string. I forgot about it until Spring. When warm weather came, something reminded me of it. I think it was a hornet. He jogged my memory in some way and called my attention to it. Memory is not located where I thought it was. It seemed as though whenever he touched me he awakened a memory—a warm memory with a red place all around it.

Then some more hornets came and began to rouse up old personalities. I remember that one of them lit on my upper lip. He thought it was a rosebud. When he went away it looked like a gladiolus bulb. I wrapped a wet sheet around it to take out the warmth and reduce the swelling so that I could go through the folding doors and tell my wife about it. Hornet lit all over me and walked around on my person. I did not dare to scrape them off because they were so sensitive. You have to be very guarded in your conduct toward a hornet.

I remember once while I was watching the busy little hornet gathering honey and June bugs from the bosom of a rose, years ago, I stirred him up with a club, more as a practical joke than anything, and he came and lit in my sunny hair—that was when I wore my own hair—and he walked around through my gleaming tresses quite a while, making tracks as large as a watermelon all over my head. If he hadn't run out of tracks my head would have looked like a load of summer squashes. I remember I had to thumb my head against the smoke house in order to smash him, and I had to comb him out with a fine comb and wear a waste paper basket two weeks for a hat. Much has been said of the hornet, but he has an odd, quaint way after all that is forever new.

The Hen Business.

A pen and ink wrestler has untied a hook and let it loose upon a patient people, which hook bears the title, "How to Make \$500 a Year from Twelve Hens." We tried this getting rich out of the hen business last year, and while it looks nice and pretty in gilt letters on blue binding to save \$500 a year from twelve hens our experience was different. We secured last spring a collection of six lady hens and a male companion, and domiciled them in an extensive hen pasture in the rear of our premises. We figured it all out that with six eggs a day and occasional vacations which would be paid for in chickens, we would soon have money enough to go to Europe or run for office. Early in the season the Brown Leghorn troops fought nobly, and we began to look around with the idea of getting a safe to put our egg money in. Just at this juncture corn stepped up to \$1 a bushel, and our hens ceased laying and turned all their attention to their appetites.

During the interim (interim is a word that we found in the office when we bought it), one of our hens had succeeded in presenting to the world a dozen little brown balls, which imagination told us would make excellent chicken pies along in December. Imagination lied to us, however, for in less than four weeks every one of the little brown darlings had been referred to the interior department of a confounded skunk, and there was seven weeks lost time to be charged up to that hen's profit and loss account. We forbear telling of our midnight ramble in the dewy ways of our garden, clad in modesty and a night shirt, with a revolver filled with 32-100 cartridges and a heart filled with animosity toward that skunk. We draw a curtain o'er that scene.

When fall came, and after we had bought eggs to feed ourselves and corn to feed our hens for awhile, we retired from the hen business, and we have made up our minds that it takes something more than a book and a dozen of hens to make \$500 a year. Of course there are hen artists who can play the game for all it is worth, and make it pay; but for a greenhorn to think that twenty-four hens are worth a cool thousand a year to him, is folly. If you could make hens lay every day, and bring chickens up on a bottle in some sealed corner where skunks could not get at them, it would pay for novices to establish henaries. As it is, however, we novices had better save our money from buying such books as the one described, to buy eggs with, and let those who understand egg harvesting do the work. There is too much responsibility; too much getting up nights to shoot skunks, and too few eggs in the business, to offer inducements to amateurs.—*Marathon Independent.*

Skilled physicians endorse Adamson's Botanic Balsam as the safest and most effective remedy for coughs and colds ever discovered. Sold by druggists and dealers at 35 and 75 cents.

How Gen. Sheridan Looks.

I found him this morning in the seat so lately occupied by Tecumseh Sherman, writes a correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*. It is one of the best rooms in the War Department building. It looks out upon Pennsylvania avenue just across from Corcoran's Art Gallery, and from its east windows you have a good view of the White House grounds. The room is large, and it is hung with oil paintings of western views, the taste of Sherman, who liked nothing better than life on the plains. The Generals sits at a desk in the east end of the room, and Sheridan was sitting there as I entered to-day. He rose to meet me and I paid my respects and those of the *Leader* in due form. Sheridan looks much more like a soldier than Sherman. He is very erect, though short and fat, and his air is martial and commanding. He dresses better than Sherman and looks as though he took more care of his personal appearance. He has a large face, a broad, full forehead, and fat cheeks of a dark red.

He wears no beard, but his moustache, gray and well-trimmed, is decidedly hand some. He is by no means a bad looking man, this new head of the army. He has a brave look, and, though his face bears many a wrinkle, as though much care has developed upon him, it is a very pleasant one. His eyes form his chief characteristic. They are gray, small, and sharp as a needle. They seem to look right through you, and they always look right at you when he is talking to you. They show you that they have a soul behind them, and if their owner is angry they can, as the blood and thunder novel says, glare with a look of baleful hate. Gen. Sheridan has short, stiff gray hair, smoothly combed, broad shoulders, and short, heavy legs. He would, I think, look bigger on horseback than on foot, and I doubt not that as a cavalry commander he present a very striking appearance.

A California Rain.

The peculiarity of a California rain-storm is that it makes no "fuss" about it, but attends strictly to business, and accomplished more in a given time than would appear possible from any amount of observation. One feels a sense of dreariness, and looking from the window sees that it is raining; the quietest rain in the world, the drops very small, and falling with no appreciable weight. But step out into it, and it is almost like stepping into the bay, the wetting is so rapid and so thorough. It very rarely happens that any wind accompanies a rain storm in that locality, and thunder and lightning are almost unknown. The average length of a rain storm is forty-eight hours, the water coming down steadily and resolutely, while from the hill-sides an unbroken sheet an inch or more in depth rushes rapidly to the reservoirs below, until every stream becomes a river, every valley a lake. Sometimes it continues to rain—though not in this unbroken way—for weeks. But this is a rare case. As a rule, after about two days and nights of solid deluge, it clears off, the farmers go to work, and the weather is too beautiful to be described at all. Such blue depths of sky, such acres of brilliant wild flowers, such woods ablaze with color, all form a picture which, if an artist should represent truthfully, would be at once pronounced gaudy, unnatural and out of taste.—*People's Weekly.*

The Roar of London.

As I write, sitting by my study window, full five miles from the city proper, I hear the roar of the traffic like the sea on a rocky shore—the rush of incessant trains along the iron ways, the rumble of myriads of drays along hundreds of miles of stone paved streets (for which wood is now being in part substituted), each no more to the general symphony than the hum of a gnat to the sounds of a summer day—volume of sound unintermitting from dawn till dark. Yet I am bowed in green trees, with cowslip and daisy-flecked fields spread out under my eyes—not a spire, not a chimney-stack of the metropolis visible; and the carols of larks and thrushes, the song of the nightingale, run through the web of sounds like gold and silver threads through a dingy fabric, with the twitter of scores of sparrows like tiny spangles thrown on at random. Out of the monotone flashes the individual roar of a nearer train, the scream of a whistle, and the roar dies away again into the sullen monody. This is audible London.—W. J. Stillman, in the *Century*.

VARIETIES.

The wife of a Baltimore inventor says he invented a lock for the door that wouldn't open from midnight until morning, so as to keep burglars out. The first time he tried it he caught his coat-tail in it, and she had to walk around him with a pan of hot coals all night to keep him from freezing. A little while ago he got up a cabinet bedstead that would shut and open without handling. It went by clockwork. He got into it and up it went, and he stayed in there from Saturday afternoon till Sunday night, when it flew open and disclosed him with the plans and specifications of a patent w—bow! that would tip over when it got too full. The result was that his wife lo—t all her rings and a breast pin down the waste pipe. Then he got up a crutch for a man that could be used as an opera-glass. Whenever the man eaned on it up it went, and when he put it to his eye it flew out into a crutch and almost broke the top of his head off. The other day he was seen g—ling up the street with the model of a grain elevator sticking out of his hip pocket, and he is fixing up an improved shot-gun in their bedroom.

"MOTHER, who is t— Martin Luther that the papers are making so much talk about just now?" asked a fashionable New York young woman.

"Martin Luther—Luther?" mused the mother; "the name sounds familiar enough. What has he been doing?"

"I can't exactly make out, but it must have been something nice. They are celebrating his birthday."

"Is he a foreigner?" asked the mother. "He must be, or the people in this country wouldn't make such a fuss over him."

"Luther—Luther," continued the mother:

"I met a Mr. Luther in Paris last year—that delightful gentleman, you remember, who took us to drive, and who afterward borrowed \$100 of your father and forgot to return it, but I don't think his first name was Martin. This gentleman is probably some celebrated Eng-

lishman who is coming to this country to lecture. You must speak to your father about tickets for the opening night."

A TEXAS military company were out on the range recently practicing at rifle shooting. The lieutenant in command suddenly became exasperated at the poor shooting, and, seizing a gun from one of the privates, angrily exclaimed:

"I'll show you fellows how to shoot."

Taking a long aim, and a strong aim, and aim altogether, he fired and missed. Coolly turning to the private who owned the gun, he said:

"That's the way you shoot."

He again loaded the weapon and missed. Turning to the second man in the ranks, he said:

"That's the way you shoot."

In this manner he contrived to miss about fifty or sixty times, illustrating to each soldier his personal incapacity, and finally he accidentally hit the target.

"And that," he ejaculated, handing the gun back to the private, "is the way I shoot."

Texas Styling.

A newly married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "O you should see some of his love-letters."

"Yes, I know, was the ready reply; "I've got a dozen of 'em in my trunk."

Tableau.

The fashionable pillow sham is now decorated with a man's profile, and is making a great stir among the ladies for pillow shamming.

"Yes, ma'am. Why do you ask such a question?"

"Because I broke the new rocking horse you gave me this morning."

Such clubs are practicable, on a smaller scale, in every farming community, as well as in villages. We commend the idea to our readers as worthy of consideration at this season of the year.

beads going to reduce the first cost of the

succeeding year's subscription rates.

The *pro rata* cost to the members of the club

was less than three dollars, for which trifling sum they had the reading of

nearly thirty of the best magazines and

periodicals of the day, embracing a

range which included Littell's Living

Age, our own standards, the best juvenile

publications, in fact, such a variety that

the varying tastes of all the subscribers

were gratified.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

I stepped into one of our leading book-

stores the other day to look over some of

the *éditions de luxe* made ready for the

holiday trade. It is much the fashion at

present to select some poem, and by the

scenes portraying the sentiment of the

poem as to make a volume uniting both

the charm of poetry and art. Possibly

the most noted book of the character this

year is Poe's "Raven," illustrated by

Gustave Doré, the great French artist who

died less than a year ago, this being his

last work.

There are twenty-six illustrations,

every one instinct with the remarkable

genius of this strange man "who

saw not as other men," but whose wayward,

weird imagination wrought out strange

and wonderful fancies. Perhaps the

most striking of the illustrations are

one in which Death is represented as

sitting upon the world, in token of its

subjection to him, a few pale stars in the

cloudy background, and the raven pier-

cing the darkness on outspread wings; an-

other with the motto "In this room by

Horrors haunted," where he who hears

"Nevermore" writes in despair and

agony, half turning in his chair, over

which the shadowy figure of "Lenore"

is leaning, under a bust which represents

an awful Horror; and the last, in which

Death is bearing away "the lost Lenore"

above an angry sea, from the dark rock-

castle, toward which the raven is

flying. Doré's erratic imagination, which

found something kin to itself in the

grotesque and uncanny, seems to have

delighted in the opportunities offered by

this strange poem, and has given us

something striking and peculiar, if not beau-

tiful.

Turning to more popular books we

find "Evangeline," with illustrations by

F. O. C. Darley, and a unique cover of

alligator skin.

There is a new fashion in

bindings in these holiday books; they

seem to be fastened together with cords,

the edges of the leaves, full gilt, forming

the backs. Others have sides which

are carefully wiped on her fine cambric

handkerchief upon entering; the "little</p

December 11, 1883.

(Continued from first page).

Prof. Johnson said that better preparations should be made by the managers of fairs for the reception and care of cattle on the grounds. Often exhibitors were put to serious inconvenience by the delay in preparing proper accommodations for stock.

A vote of thanks was returned to Senator Palmer and the Board of Trade for the free use of their halls; also to the officers of the Association for the manner in which they had attended to their duties the past year.

The following resolutions, presented by H. H. Hinds and Prof. Johnson, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions adopted at the convention which lately met at Chicago, relating to contagious diseases among live stock in this country, and most cordially endorse the appointment of Hon. Wm. Ball as member of the committee to secure legislation.

Resolved, That this convention heartily approves of the recommendation of the President of this Association in his opening address in reference to the establishment of a fully equipped veterinary department at our State Agricultural College, and learn with pleasure that the State Board of Agriculture have taken the initiative in this direction by employing a professor of veterinary science to deliver a course of practical lectures on this subject.

The next place of meeting was then discussed, and Lansing was decided upon. The time set is the first Tuesday in December, 1884, beginning at 7 o'clock P. M.

After arranging to meet at the FARMER office the next morning at 8 o'clock to visit Hiram Walker & Sons' establishment, the Association adjourned.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

(Continued from last week).

Lack of space compelled us last week to cut short our "Sketches" from Kalamazoo Co., so we give the conclusion below, and in doing so desire to thank the parties we met during our flying visit for their uniform courtesy.

In company with Messrs. Pearson and Hammond, we visited the home farm of 150 acres that is owned and managed by B. S. Williams, one of the most practical farmers whom we have met on this trip. It lies midway on the road to Mr. Pearson's, and is beautifully situated. The soil is rich and highly productive. The barns and tenant house have been lately repaired, painted and placed in good condition; in fact, the buildings are all of a high order, and we notice particularly that his men and teams were hauling gravel from a pit on the farm, and thoroughly graveling all the yards and lanes around the buildings. Mr. Williams has been a resident of this country for many years, is one of the solid business men of Kalamazoo, largely interested in her growth and future prosperity. He has a handsome residence on one of the best streets in the city, (that is to say, to be shortly), and spends much of his time in caring for this farm, as well as another of some 300 acres. This is his recreation, and he enjoys the idea of having something to care for and improve. He has for the last 35 years bred largely of American Merino sheep, and as a sequence of his judgment has to-day a very fine flock, though unregistered. We learn from the record of their clip this year that 10 of his yearling rams sheared from 14 to 20 lbs., and averaged 16.16 lbs.; that 20 yearling ewes averaged 13.18 lbs., and 54 of his breeding ewes averaged 12.7-10 lbs. of eleven months growth, thus thoroughly attesting that he is breeding for merit and wool. In his flock we saw some good rams, both aged and yearlings, and also some ewes and ewe lambs that were good ones.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 11, 1883.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 3,513 bbls, against 1,700 bbls. last week, and 4,981 bbls. for the corresponding week in 1882. Shipments, 2,965 bbls. There is no change to note in the situation, either in the condition of stocks or values. The demand is largely confined to local wants, which are fully up to the average. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, choice, \$4.75 to \$4.90 Michigan white wheat, patent 5 to 5.25 Minnesota, bakers, 5 to 5.25 Minnesota, patents, 7.25 to 7.50 Rye, 2.75

Beatty Parlor Organs.

We are reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is manufacturing and shipping a complete organ every five minutes, and that he has over 5,000 constantly in progress of manufacture. If you desire to secure his latest limited time price of only \$45.75, you should be sure to order within five days from date of this newspaper. Read his advertisement, and order without delay.

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Wheat.—After a week of great quietness in wheat, there was some appearance of a reaction on Saturday, prices showing a slight advance. Yesterday values on all kinds of produce were stronger, and under an improved demand, wheat sold for spot and future delivery, was advanced, closing firm at highest points reached. Closing prices were off on each cash wheat: No. 1 white, \$1.04; No. 2 white, 96c; No. 3 red, \$1.04. On futures: December, \$1.04 1/2; January, \$1.06; February, \$1.07 1/2.

Corn.—Market unsettled, but the recent advance in price is well sustained. For No. 2 corn, \$0.84 is paid, and for new mixed 5c. Rejected sold yesterday at 55c per bu., new rejected at 53c per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 mixed are selling at 33 1/2c per bu., and No. 2 white at 35c. The market rules very steady.

Oilseed.—Demand good and prices steady. Pure Ohio and Illinois selling at \$6.25 per bushel.

Cotton.—Firm and steady at \$22 1/2c per lb. for foreign.

Feed.—Very quiet, and prices somewhat unsettled. Bran is nominal at \$1.05 1/2c, and fine middlings at \$1.06 1/2c.

Linen Meal.—Demand active; for Detroit brand quotations are \$3.50 per sack in retail lots, and \$3.25 per ton sacked, in one or two lots, f. o. b.

Apples.—The market is very quiet, but prices show no change. Small orders are being filled at \$2.75 2/3c.

Beeswax.—Scarce and firm at 90c. per lb.

Eggs.—Supply light and market price at 27c for fresh, limed, 26c 2/3c.

Dried Apples.—But few offering, and those southern, who are quoted at 70c 1/2c per lb. Evaporated fruit is worth 14c.

Hay.—Baled on track is selling at \$10 1/2c; on feed, \$9 1/2c.

Honey.—Quiet. New comb is offered at 18c per lb., and pure strained at 16c.

Hops.—Market quiet. Receivers are offering 18c 2/3c per lb., according to quality, for State. New York are quoted at 28c 3/4c for early.

Dressed Hogs.—Few were received yesterday. Prices are nominal at \$5.75 1/2c per hundred for average weight. Light hogs would not command over \$5.25 1/2c, and pigs \$3 per hundred.

Seeds.—Clover is firmer. Cash seed is selling at \$6.10. December deliveries are quoted at \$6.10 1/2c.

Potatoes.—The market is quiet and st. at 10c per lb. only a local den and. Quotations are 5 1/2c for choice Early Rose.

10017, Lancaster (360), etc. His owner has used him as far as he can and is now for sale. The young bull Barrington Lad is red with some white, was calved April 1882, by J. C. & G. Hamilton of Mt. Sterling, Ky., was got by Barrington Duke 37622, dam Miss Renick Barrington by Earl of Barrington 37017. He is a likely young animal and we shall expect to see him develop into a fine animal. His breeding is excellent. Among the young stock in this herd we notice the two year old Daphne Cooper, with Pearl Cooper for dam, and Mazurka's Oxford 8th for sire, a yearling heifer with Viola Cooper for dam and the same bull sire; also Elsie, red and white, with Pearl for dam, same sire, and the young bull Jumbo with Lady Roan for dam, and Wringle with Mina for dam and sired by Romeo by 23d Duke of Airlie, and Rosa Cooper from Mazurka 8th and Pearl for dam. Mr. Ingerson gives promise from his selections—his herd at present, of being one of the leading breeders of Shorthorn stock in this county. We also saw his four-year-old stallion, Billy Clinton, by Daunless, one of the best sons of Rydyl's Hambletonian; he stands 15 1/2 high, is of good action, and his dam was by Vermont Hero, he by Sherman Black, he by the original Black Hawk. Also the young Barnum by Gilt Edge, with same dam as Billy Clinton. Mr. I. has been fortunate in taking premiums this fall at the fairs with his cattle, his stallions and roadsters.

ON THE WING.

Mr. FRANK HURD, member of Congress from the Toledo, Ohio, district, who is a strong free trader, announces his intention to introduce a bill this session of Congress, removing all duties upon foreign wool. We recommend his case to his political associate, Mr. George L. Converse, from the same great State, who has promised the wool-growers of Ohio to have the old rate of duty restored. Mr. M. J. Lawrence, who was certain that Messrs. Garland and Markham, of the National Wool-Growers' Association, did not do their duty by the men they represent, can now do a good work by har-

monizing the views of the Ohio Congressmen.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic;

infusible, 1/2 oz. per day.

25c

Alfred Tennyson

has contributed to the Christmas Number of YOUTH'S COMPANION the only poem he has written for an American publication this year. The same issue has a bright sketch by Charles Read, entitled "The Kindly Jests." As this number is a double number of twenty pages, it is full of entertaining stories, sketches of travel and adventure, poems, puzzles, with numerous illustrations. The frontispiece of the colored cover is drawn by Harry Fenn. The publishers will give this Christmas Number free to any one who subscribes now. They are printing 350,000 copies to supply the demand for it. It will be ready December 13th.

Beatty Parlor Organs.

We are reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is manufacturing and shipping a complete organ every five minutes, and that he has over 5,000 constantly in progress of manufacture. If you desire to secure his latest limited time price of only \$45.75, you should be sure to order within five days from date of this newspaper. Read his advertisement, and order without delay.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 11, 1883.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 3,513 bbls, against 1,700 bbls. last week, and 4,981 bbls. for the corresponding week in 1882. Shipments, 2,965 bbls. There is no change to note in the situation, either in the condition of stocks or values. The demand is largely confined to local wants, which are fully up to the average. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, choice, \$4.75 to \$4.90 Michigan white wheat, patent 5 to 5.25 Minnesota, bakers, 5 to 5.25 Minnesota, patents, 7.25 to 7.50 Rye, 2.75

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Hickory Nuts.—In good supply at \$1.25 for shell-hawks and \$1 for large nuts.

Maple Sugar.—Quiet at 11c 1/2c; syrup, 75c per gallon.

Onions.—In fair demand and good supply at \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel.

Poultry.—Offerings of dressed poultry are light. Turkeys are selling at 12c 1/2c; chickens at 8c 1/2c; ducks at 12c 1/2c; and geese at 8c 1/2c per lb.

Provisions.—Barred pork and lard have advanced, and are very firm; smoked meats unchanged, as are also mutton and dried beef and tallow. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Meat, new..... 14.75 @ 15 1/2c per lb.

Beef, old..... 15.00 @ 15 1/2c per lb.

Lard in tiers, per lb..... 9.00 @ 9.50 per lb.

Lard in kegs, per lb..... 9.50 @ 9.50 per lb.

Shoulders, per lb..... 12.00 @ 12.50 per lb.

Chitlins, per lb..... 9.00 @ 9.50 per lb.

Extra Mutton, beef, per lb..... 11.50 @ 11 1/2c per lb.

Dried Beef, per lb..... 13.00 @ 13 1/2c per lb.

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue sale for the past week:

Monday—46 loads; fourteen at \$12; thirteen at \$10; four at \$14 and \$15; three at \$13; two at \$9 and \$8; one at \$15; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Tuesday—17 loads; fifteen at \$10; six at \$12; three at \$11; four at \$13 and \$12; three at \$10 and \$9; one at \$15; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Wednesday—22 loads; six at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$11; five at \$12; two at \$10; one at \$11; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Thursday—37 loads; seven at \$10; six at \$12; three at \$11; four at \$13 and \$12; three at \$10 and \$9; one at \$15; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Friday—12 loads; five at \$12; two at \$10; one at \$11; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Saturday—22 loads; six at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$11; five at \$12; two at \$10; one at \$11; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

Sunday—16 loads; six at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$11; five at \$12; two at \$10; one at \$11; \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1883.

The following were the receipts at these yards:

Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, No. 172, 228.

Autumn Arbor..... 200

Bethel..... 198

Bridge..... 55

Charlote..... 15

Concord..... 10

Cantonville..... 30

D. G. & M. R. 518

Dexter..... 59

Eagle..... 22

Grand Blanc..... 26

Grace Lake..... 140

Grand Lodge..... 161

Hart..... 291

Hightland..... 71

Jackson..... 14

Leake..... 37

Milford..... 35

Marshall..... 123